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crysts of plagioclase, augite, and opacitic pseudomorphs of hornblende. The porphyritic plagioclase occupies about half the mass of the rock. Like the feldspar of the groundmass, it is a basic labradorite. The rock is thus a hornblende-andesite.

**Dike Rocks of Portland, Me.** — Lord<sup>1</sup> maps and briefly describes the basic and acid dikes that cut the schists in Casco Bay and on Point Elizabeth, Portland, Me. The basic dikes are nearly all porphyritic. In composition they are olivinitic and enstatitic diabases, and camptonites. The acid ones are pegmatites and aplites. The rock called camptonite is composed of porphyritic olivines and augites in a groundmass consisting of idiomorphic brown hornblende, anorthoclase, magnetite, and secondary products. The hornblende is in small prisms, some of which contain remnants of augite, and therefore are believed to be paramorphic. The anorthoclase is in lath-shaped crystals arranged radially. Analyses of the anorthoclase (I) and the camptonite (II) follow :

	SiO <sub>2</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO	CaO	MgO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	H <sub>2</sub> O	Total
I.	57.34		20.79	2.88		4.27	.16	8.09	4.17	2.66	= 100.36
II.	45.20	.68	17.12	5.98	6.55	7.89	5.29	4.23	2.13	5.53	= 100.60

In the course of his work the author separated the hornblende from the camptonite of Campton Falls, N. H., and subjected it to analysis with this result :

SiO <sub>2</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO	CaO	MgO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	Total
37.80	4.54	12.89	6.14	12.55	13.64	4.10	5.26	3.24	= 100.16

**Notes.** — A biotite-tinguaite dike cuts through the augite-syenite of Gales rocks, Manchester, Essex County, Mass. According to Eakle,<sup>2</sup> the structure of the rock differs from that of a typical tinguaite in that the feldspar and aegirine are in lath-shaped and prismatic crystals rather than in the acicular forms characteristic of this rock. In this respect it resembles sölvbergite. The composition is :

SiO <sub>2</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO	MuO	CaO	MgO	K <sub>2</sub> O	Na <sub>2</sub> O	H <sub>2</sub> O at 110°	H <sub>2</sub> O	Cl	Total
60.05	.11	19.97	4.32	1.04	.79	.91	.23	3.24	7.69	.15	1.26	.28	= 100.04

Oetling<sup>3</sup> has made a number of experiments to determine the effect of various conditions on the manner of crystallization of rock magmas, and has incorporated his results in an article full of interesting comments on his experimental methods and suggestions for future work on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> *Amer. Geol.*, vol. xxii, p. 335.

<sup>2</sup> *Amer. Journ. Sci.*, vol. vi (1898), p. 489.

<sup>3</sup> *Min. u. Petrog. Mitth.*, Bd. xvii, p. 331.